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Bryanism plus Crokerism has come to be the paramount issue.

It is a foul bird that soils its own nest, and a nasty American that libels American soldiers.

Four years ago the people voted for prosperity and got it. The same people will vote to keep it.

There is reason to believe that Bryanism in the United States and the insurrection in the Philippines will end simultaneously.

If the American people will suppress Bryanism at home the American army will make a speedy end of it in the Philippines.

There will be a fair election and honest count in Indiana, and there will be no pitching of election officers into the street, either.

If there is a political landslide next Tuesday it will not be in the direction of William Jennings Bryan. On the contrary, quite the reverse.

The Sentinel's story concerning licensed vice in the Philippines turns out to be a shameless lie, as all intelligent people thought it would at first reading.

When a man raves of violence, as do Arkansas Jones and Croker, it is evidence that they have lost their nerve and self-control in the presence of disaster.

"A false witness that speaketh lies and he that soweth discord among brethren" is one of the six things that "The Lord doth hate." For the rest read Proverbs vi.

The local organ of Bryanism is signaling the closing days of the campaign by a disgusting exhibition. Having voluntarily plunged into the filth it proceeds to wallow in it.

As a rule, the Sentinel did not attack all of the officers in the Union army in 1863 and 1864, but picked out a few. Now it has slandered every officer in the Philippines.

A New Yorker offers \$100,000 to \$10,000 that McKinley will have \$50,000 plurality in New York, but Croker has killed the Democracy so dead in that State that no one will take the bet.

Voters of all parties should vote for the constitutional amendments. One will tend to expedite business in the Supreme Court, and the other is in the interest of reform in the practice of law.

After next Tuesday those who are now circulating lies about the army and trying to put a stigma on the flag will see how vain their efforts have been, and possibly will feel ashamed of themselves.

A railroad engineer in New York says there is no such thing as coercing employees of the New York Central, and that the suggestion that such a thing can be done is insulting to wage-earners. More of them think the same way.

As there will be at least one Democratic election officer in every voting precinct, and two in many, the charge that the Republicans intend to "buy up the State" indicates that those who make it think there are lots of purchasable Democrats.

The general belief now is that the demagogic letter published in the Sentinel about alleged conditions in the Philippines was a lie of whole cloth, and, if ever written by a soldier at all, was concocted for campaign purposes. It was an infamous piece of work.

Bryanites now want odds of 5 to 1 in favor of McKinley in the larger cities. By election day the Bryanites will not offer more than ordinary interest on the money they would have Republicans put up, so small is their faith in the election of the "Matchless One."

No Republican can vote for John W. Kern after he has read Colonel Durbin's speech in Anderson if he is seeking the candidate who shows the most practical sense in his treatment of public affairs. Besides, few men ever made so long an address without using the pronoun of the first person singular.

A careful poll of Aurora, Ill., the home of Mr. Abscher, Democratic candidate for Governor, gives McKinley 4,200 votes and Bryan 2,400. Four years ago the vote was: McKinley 3,825, and Bryan 2,211. Similar gains in other localities lead the Republican committee to predict 50,000 majority for McKinley outside of Cook county.

McKinley may depend upon it that if he has the votes of the American people no people

in this country or in any other nation will prevent the opening of our mines to the free coinage of silver on equal terms with gold at the present rate. I will receive three hundred electoral votes—Prediction of W. J. Bryan on Nov. 2, 1898.

**THE LEGISLATIVE AND COUNTY TICKET.**  
The Marion county legislative ticket is composed of three senators and seven representatives and one joint representative for Marion and Hancock counties. It is quite possible that the senators and representatives whom the Marion county voters will elect will give the House at least to one party or the other as its ticket is selected. When the Republican legislative ticket was nominated it was admitted by all the papers of the city except the Sentinel that it is one of the best legislative tickets that has been presented to the voters of Marion county in years. For more reasons than can be stated, it is of the utmost importance that the Republican legislative ticket should be elected. The three senators elected will hold over and participate in the election of a United States senator in 1902. It is said that an effort will be made to repeal the county and township legislation of the last Legislature. All of the Republican candidates for senators and representatives are pledged to the maintenance of the present excellent laws of the last Legislature. There are many questions of local importance which make it highly desirable that the excellent Republican ticket shall be elected.

The Republican county ticket is on the same ballot as the legislative. It is said there is some opposition to some of the candidates, rather because of the methods by which their nomination is alleged to have been secured than because of any objection to the candidates. The complaint is not that the candidates were fairly chosen, but that combinations were made in some cases. If this were true, voting for the Democratic ticket will not afford a remedy, and revenge is not the satisfaction of thoughtful men. If the Republican legislative ticket shall be elected, a primary law will be passed which will insure the more orderly selection of delegates or a direct vote for candidates, so that if those who are unhappy over the county ticket desire a change in the future they should vote the whole Republican ticket. Man for man, the Republican ticket is better than the Democratic. The character of every Republican candidate will bear investigation. They will make better officers than those named by the "Taggart" regime, and they will hold the county in line against the election four years hence, when the friends of some of those who are said to be "kicking" may be candidates.

One other point: There are twenty-four names on the county and legislative ticket—how many Republicans who desire to "get even" with some Republican candidate will be able to mark twenty-four names without mutilating the ballots so that they will not be counted? The better way, the sound Republican way, is to put the cross inside the circle with the eagle at the head of the Republican ticket.

**MARKING THE BALLOT.**  
It is fair to assume that every newspaper reader knows by this time how to mark a ballot so that it will be counted. To vote a straight ticket the cross must be put inside the circle with the party emblem. To vote a mixed ticket no mark in the circle, but place the cross in the square to the left of the name of every candidate for whom you desire to vote. It seems easy to vote for candidates on two or more tickets, but to place a cross to the left of fifteen candidates for presidential electors and eleven candidates for State officers is quite a task. Be careful not to mark so heavily that the cross can be seen on the opposite side of the ballot. Use the blue pencil furnished by the poll clerk. Fold the ballot so that the initials of the poll clerks shall be exposed to view. Do not name your candidate or otherwise make talkative in the voting booth. Four ballots will be furnished the voter—the State ballot, containing the candidates for presidential electors and State officers; the county and legislative ballot, which contains the name of the candidate for Congress, the candidates for county officers and the candidates for senators and representatives; the township ballot, and a ballot containing the amendments proposed to the Constitution.

There are many ways for a man to disgrace himself. He can do it by putting a cross in the party circle and then to the left of any name on the ticket; by making any kind of a mark on his ballot other than those provided for by law; by erasing a name; by voting for more candidates than there are officers to be chosen; for instance, there are three candidates for senator; if the voter should put a cross before two candidates on the Republican ballot and before two candidates on the Democratic ticket, thus voting for four men when only three are to be elected; by folding the ballot so as not to show the initials of the clerks. The safe method is to put the cross in the circle with the eagle.

**PROSPERITY OF THE INDIANA MINER.**  
In 1896 approximately 8,000 coal miners produced 4,688,124 tons of coal, for which they received in wages \$1,883,636.36, working nine hours per day. This was the last year of Democratic rule. In 1899 the same number of miners, approximately, produced 5,324,713 tons of coal, for which they received in wages \$2,235,353.50, while only working eight hours per day, or an increase per man of \$3.65 for the year of 1899 over 1896.

The Democratic orators in this campaign attribute this improvement to the increased strength of the miners' organization. The Journal has no disposition to underrate the necessity nor the influence of organization among laboring men; on the contrary, it believes that well-organized trade unions are a necessary factor of the social fabric. In times of depression, when labor is first to suffer from falling prices, organization checks the downward tendency by continuing every inch, while in times of prosperity it is present and alert to take advantage of the changed conditions and to demand that labor receive its share. But, while admitting the above, it is denied that the marked improvement is entirely due to the increased strength of labor unions. In defense of this position the fact may be cited that in 1893, when labor organizations were not near so strong numerically, the price paid for a ton (mine run) for mining coal was 46 cents, while in 1894, with the miners' union equally as strong if not stronger than it was in 1893, the price per ton was only 29 cents. Labor organizations cannot increase wages on a falling market, on a rising market wages will increase by reason of increased demand for labor, and labor organizations can only hasten such increase in wages and sometimes may slightly enlarge such increase.

More coal has been mined because more was demanded. Wages have increased because more labor was needed. If the factories and mills had remained closed as they were during the years 1894, 1895 and 1896, there would have been no increased demand for coal and certainly no increase in miners' wages, however strong the union might have been. The production for the year 1900 will exceed that of any year in Indiana's history, unless some unforeseen trouble intervenes to prevent it, which is not at all probable. The product this year is being mined at an advance of 20 per cent. over 1899, a higher price per ton for mining than has prevailed in Indiana in fifteen years. More mines have been opened, more miners are at work, more coal is being shipped and higher wages are being received. One example, taken from the books of the Coal Bluff Mining Company from April, 1895 to April, 1896, shows that the wages paid to employees were \$106,694.60, while for the same months in 1899 and 1900 the amount so paid was \$21,504.75—an increase of 62½ per cent. This is representative of mining conditions in Indiana.

The facts are that coal mining in Indiana is more comfortable and more remunerative than ever before. Capital and labor are better paid; the working hours less per day; better mutual relations exist between operator and miner, and a marked contentment resulting from the general prosperity is everywhere apparent. These are facts known not only to the mine worker, but to everybody living in mining communities and dependent on mining for their success in business, and will be remembered by voters in the voting booth on election day.

**THE CROKER-JONES PLAN.**  
The advice of Mr. Croker and Chairman Jones relative to violence at the polls suggests a revival of methods which have become almost obsolete in recent years, and which, it is to be hoped, may never come in vogue again. Mr. Croker says: "My advice to Democratic voters the country over is to congregate about the polling places on the evening of election day, count noses, and then, if the election returns for Bryan do not tally with their count, to go into the polling places and throw those things in charge of the returns into the street." Chairman Jones says he sees nothing wrong in this advice, and suggests a baseball bat as "peculiarly appropriate to render justice to a corrupt election judge." Now, although there is no foundation whatever for the belief, let us concede that those who give this advice do honestly believe that the Republicans intend or will try to carry the election in some localities by fraud. Let us admit, for the sake of argument, that Messrs. Croker and Jones think they have cause to fear that Republican election officers will attempt to tamper with returns or cheat the Bryanites out of an honestly won election. Would this justify their advice to resort to violence? Certainly not. The laws of every State in the Union provide a better legal remedy for election frauds than seizing ballot boxes, pitching election officers into the street and using baseball bats on their heads. Such methods do not right a wrong, remedy a fraud nor adequately punish the offenders. The law provides a far better and more effective method. The seizure of ballot boxes and polling lists by a mob would probably result in nullifying the election, so that neither party would get its desert. If a fraud had been committed it could not be proved. The perpetrators would escape unpunished beyond, perhaps, a pummeling with baseball bats, which would be no adequate punishment, and those who had been defrauded of their rights would have no means of regaining them. The laws of every State provide a mode of procedure which, besides being legal and orderly, is more effective. Moreover, the Croker-Jones method contemplates a violation of law in this, that in every State where the Australian ballot law prevails all persons, except election officers and challengers, are required to keep fifty feet away from the polls when not voting. How, then, could they follow Croker's advice to congregate about the polls while the counting is going on and near enough to watch the progress of the count? This in itself would be a violation of law.

The plain truth is that the advice of Croker and Jones, whether they are honest in giving it or not, contemplates a general resort to such methods as have been used very rarely, only in the worst localities, and scarcely at all in recent years, and then only by Tammany and the Democracy of the South. The adoption of their advice would be a long step backward toward the worst practices that prevailed before the enactment of the Australian ballot or any of the advanced election laws of recent years. The general adoption and practice of the methods they advise would result in rioting and bloodshed, and would soon make elections so disorderly and uncertain that military force would probably be necessary to preserve order. The resort to violence by one party would be used as a pretext to justify it by the other, and, as the party in power would control the military, there would always be a temptation to go further than the law required in future free elections. This would be a far more dangerous form of militarism than maintaining the flag in the Philippines, yet it would be the logical tendency, and in time the inevitable result of premeditated violence at presidential elections. The Croker-Jones plan involves some of the greatest dangers that could threaten republican government.

**RYAN'S MIDNIGHT CAMPAIGN.**  
The closing days, or nights, rather, of what Mr. Cleveland calls "this exceptional and distressing campaign" are witnessing something that is calculated to make respecting Americans blush for shame. Mr. Bryan's midnight canvass of the "tough" sections of Chicago is without doubt the most disgraceful incident in our political history. Our early history and political traditions invested the office of President with a dignity that was supposed to shape the conduct of a person who sought the office as well as that of one who held it. It used to be said that it was an office to be declined, not sought. The framers of the Constitution thought that in the Electoral College they had devised a plan that would deter any mere demagogue or unworthy person from ever reaching it. The follow-

ing is from one of the Federalist papers by Alexander Hamilton.

The process of election affords a moral certainty that the office of President will never fall to the lot of any man who is not in an eminent degree endowed with the requisite qualifications. Talents for low intrigue, and the little arts of popularity may alone suffice to elevate a man to the first honors in a single State, but will require other talents and a different kind of merit to establish him in the esteem and confidence of the whole Union, or of so considerable a portion of it as would be necessary to make him a successful candidate for the distinguished office of President of the United States.

No candidate for the presidency has done as much to refute this view of the office or dispel the dignity that has always attached to it in popular estimation as Mr. Bryan. He first resorted to a stumping tour of the country in 1896, and this year he has repeated the process in a more unqualified manner. His personal campaign has steadily degenerated through successive stages of personalism and scurrility until finally it is ending with midnight tours through the worst portions of Chicago, in which the candidate exhausts himself with personal appeals to drunken brawlers and fans the fires of class hatred among those who are already ripe for anarchism. Let no such man be trusted.

In his speech in Noblesville, a week ago, Speaker Henderson, in closing his allusion to Representative Overstreet and his connection with the currency bill, said:

The result of his work is now known to the people of this State. He has been in every home in the United States. I would be unfaithful to my sense of duty were I to withhold this statement from the people near to his home and fail to give this expression of my appreciation of his great service and his testimony to his high character and splendid abilities, based on my personal knowledge of the man.

Mr. Overstreet is making a most effective canvass of this district. His addresses appeal to the judgment of the thousands of men to whom he speaks, while his candor carries conviction. Mr. Overstreet's name is at the head of the county ticket.

The chances are that after next Tuesday we shall hear no more of Arkansas Jones in national politics. He may be re-elected to the Senate from Arkansas when his present term expires because he is a very suitable person to represent Arkansas Democracy, but he will never have the management of another national campaign nor be prominent in the councils of the re-organized Democratic party. When the party drops Bryan, as it will after another drubbing, Jones will have to take a back seat.

Chairman Jones has written a letter advising Democrats to boycott a certain firm in Chicago because one of its members successfully opposed the erection of a tent for political meetings on the Lake Front Park. Lawyers say that Jones's letter is a violation of the anti-boycott law of the State, which makes the advising of a boycott punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Unless a majority of the votes polled for the state ticket is given to the two constitutional amendments, they will not be adopted. The amendment increasing the number of judges of the Supreme Court is necessary; during ten years an appellate court has been kept from year to year, because the business of the court makes the additional judges essential.

What do the law and order respecting people of Indiana think of the Jones-Croker appeal to violence if the count does not satisfy Democratic managers? The election law in this State was passed by a Democratic Legislature, and now Democratic papers echoing the orders of Arkansas Jones and Croker, the manslayer, advise their readers, as mobs, to violate the election law.

If the Democrats with money had any faith in the statements of the Sentinel they would take up some of the bets of 3 or 4 to 1 in favor of McKinley. Four years ago they did so. The burnt child dreads the fire.

The Bryan leaders are desperate in the almost certainty of overwhelming defeat, consequently they are resorting to unworthy methods, to lying, and to threats of violence.

A correspondent at Richmond, Ind., who makes some inquiries regarding the State Capitol, is informed that the law authorizing the erection of the building limited its cost to \$2,000,000 and this limit was not exceeded. The fund for its erection was raised by a small tax. It was completely finished and paid for long ago, and no bonded debt or any other was incurred in its construction.

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"What campaign button is that Maud wears?" "No, it isn't that. That's a new one. It's a photograph taken in evening dress."

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BRIEF SESSION HELD.  
School Board Had but Little Business Before It.  
The School Board, at its meeting last night, transacted little other than routine business. Superintendent Kendall reported the appointment of Miss Edna Stewart as teacher of the sixth grade in school No. 11. Bills amounting to \$1,560.12 were allowed. The report of the librarian, which was read, showed 56,323 books in the City Library. During the month 23,420 books were drawn out. The board adjourned until 2 p. m. Nov. 14, when bids for the installation of steam heating apparatus in school building No. 29 and the old part of No. 10 will be opened.

Superintendent Kendall submitted the following statistical report for the month ending Oct. 19, comparisons being made with the corresponding periods of last year:

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**A NOTE OF WARNING.**  
INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING MARKING OF BALLOTS.  
The Details of the Australian Ballot Law Are Fully Explained by R. O. Hawkins.

**AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW AND THEIR NATURE EXPLAINED TO THE VOTERS.**  
John L. Griffiths Reports Conditions in Southern Indiana—Senator Beveridge's Denial.

A note of warning to voters concerning the manner of marking their ballots next Tuesday is printed upon not paper and is being distributed by the poll clerks at each polling place. The instructions are as follows:

The Australian ballot law, which was enacted in 1891. It has been amended several times since it was originally passed. When the law was first enacted both parties devoted a great deal of time in the campaigns to the instruction of voters. In order to explain to them the proper method of marking their ballots. Of late years, however, there has not been so much work of that kind done.

FOR NEW VOTERS.  
"A large number of persons have become voters in this State since the enactment of this law who have probably taken very little pains in informing themselves as to its provisions. The result of this, together with the amendments that have been made to the law, has been to practically disarrange the minds of the voters by reason of their ballots being thrown out because they were not marked in a proper way to indicate the intention of the voter and to comply with the law. This has occurred to such an extent that from reliable sources it has been ascertained that in this State in 1896, out of the total vote cast in an election in this State, 10 per cent. of the votes were thrown out because they were not marked in a proper way to indicate the intention of the voter and to comply with the law. 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